

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, April 18, 1991

The House met at 10 a.m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We see in our world, O God, the power of might and all the forces of our invention, and yet we do not see as clearly the power of the spirit. We confess that we so easily recognize the might used between individuals or nations, but we fail to admit the power of the spiritual forces that truly touch the lives of people. Teach us, gracious God, to see the energy of the spirit, encouraged by loyalty and integrity, by faithfulness and allegiance, by steadfastness and fidelity so that we truly claim the human gifts that You so freely bestow. In Your name, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from New York [Mr. McNULTY] please come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. McNULTY led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill and joint resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 64. An act to provide for the establishment of a National Commission on a Longer School Year, and for other purposes;

S.J. Res. 77. Joint resolution relative to telephone rates and procedures for Operation Desert Storm personnel; and

S.J. Res. 102. Joint resolution designating the second week in May 1991 as "National Tourism Week."

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the Speaker signed the following enrolled joint resolutions on Thursday, April 18, 1991:

H.J. Res. 222. Joint resolution to provide for a settlement of the railroad labor-management disputes between certain railroads represented by the National Carriers' Conference Committee of the National Railway Labor Conference and certain of their employees;

S.J. Res. 16. Joint resolution designating the week of April 21-27, 1991, as "National Crime Victims' Rights Week"; and

S.J. Res. 119. Joint resolution to designate April 22, 1991, as "Earth Day" to promote the preservation of the global environment.

ALOIS BRUNNER, MOST WANTED NAZI CRIMINAL

(Mr. McNULTY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, Adolf Eichmann called him "one of my best men." A Greek deportee said, "He personified Teutonic sadism in all its horror." Both were referring to Alois Brunner, the most wanted Nazi criminal alive today.

This man was personally responsible for sending to their deaths more than 120,000 Jews from Austria, Germany, France, Slovakia, and Greece. He flogged his victims with a horsewhip made of thin leather thongs threaded with iron wire, and then terrorized his Jewish victims with a pistol aimed against their necks, foreheads, or temples.

Near war's end, he sent 180 children from Jewish-run orphanages to their deaths, including 34 children from Louviciennes, France.

For his crimes against humanity, Alois Brunner was sentenced to death in absentia in 1954 by French courts in Paris and Marseilles, but he escaped capture. He also is wanted in Austria and in Germany, but since 1955, he has lived in Damascus under the protection of the Syrian Government, which provides him with bodyguards, and he boasts about his crimes with impunity.

The time has come, Mr. Speaker, for Alois Brunner to be brought to justice, for him to be returned to Germany for trial. That is why I am introducing today a resolution expressing the sense of the House that the President of the United States personally call upon President Assad to permit without delay the extradition of Alois Brunner for trial in Germany.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this important resolution, because this man has hidden long enough.

PRaising THE ACTIONS OF OUR TROOPS AND THE PRESIDENT'S NEW WORLD ORDER

(Mr. BARTON of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute not only to the soldiers of Operation Desert Storm, but also to their Commander in Chief, President George Bush. Their decisive victory over aggression, combined with the triumph of democracy over communism, has fueled the President's pursuit for a new world order. Our troops, the vanguard of the world-wide coalition united against Saddam Hussein, are the first heroes of the new world order.

As we continue to welcome home our heroes, we must remember the reasons for which they were called upon. Threats and aggression to our national security interests remain, and our ability to protect ourselves must remain as well. The President's hope for a new world order is firmly rooted in this idea.

Meanwhile, as our Secretary of State works with foreign leaders for a permanent end to the causes of conflict in the Middle East, we must show the world that we remain committed to the ideals we see being adopted daily in Eastern Europe and elsewhere. Indeed, the hard work of freedom, requires commitments both here and abroad. To these goals, and the hope of a new world order, we must remain true.

PASS THE FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

(Mrs. SCHROEDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, as the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, looks at the Tax Code we find indeed it is not family friendly. As we have looked at many Government programs, we find that is not family friendly, either.

One of the most amazing things is that when we look at the private sector, we also find it is not family friendly. One of the most amazing things that has come out as we talk to young families is they tell us that their children are sick in the morning or something happens to their day care, they do much better off phoning the office and telling their employer they had car trouble. People are sympathetic to car

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

trouble. They are not sympathetic when something happens to your family arrangements. That is a very serious condemnation on what the workplace is really like and how families are not welcome.

This body will shortly have a chance to turn that attitude around by passing the Family Medical Leave Act that will make the Federal Government a much more family friendly employer and it will say to the private sector that people should be able to have time off without pay when they have a baby, adopt a baby or when a baby is critically ill.

I certainly hope this body passes it this time and that the President signs it this time, because the more we listen, the more we realize there is a lot of rhetoric about families, but there is very little follow-through in all sectors of our economy and this is a chance to make a breakthrough to change it.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to welcome all of our guests in the gallery. The Chair is delighted you are here, but it is necessary for the Chair to remind our guests that any sign of approval or disapproval, any applause or other reaction to anything said on the floor is against the rules of the House, and the Chair hopes we will have your cooperation.

TIME FOR CONGRESS TO PASS A NATIONAL RAPE SHIELD LAW

(Mr. RAMSTAD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, this week NBC News broadcast to 9 million viewers the identity of an alleged rape victim in Palm Beach, FL.

The New York Times likewise found her name news fit to print.

In true tabloid fashion, the Times revealed intimate details of the woman's life that would be judged prejudicial and irrelevant by any court of law. That woman now bears a scarlet letter and is currently being tried by a court of public opinion.

Withholding names of sexual assault victims has been a widely accepted practice in this country for two decades. Victims rights groups have repeatedly demonstrated that public disclosure brings more pain to the victim and discourages others from coming forward.

Women were victims of more than 100,000 rapes last year, an all-time record. And violence against women is increasing four times faster than the overall crime rate.

It is now clear that some major news organizations can no longer be trusted to act responsibly. It is time for Congress to pass a national rape shield law

to protect the privacy of sexual assault victims.

I am introducing such legislation, and urge my colleagues to join me in this effort.

USE AMERICAN STEEL TO REBUILD KUWAIT

(Mr. WELDON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WELDON. Madam Speaker, the fires continue to burn. What is perhaps the worst ecological disaster in our history is currently taking place in Kuwait as an estimated 6 million barrels of oil a day continue to burn in over 600 oil wells.

This past Tuesday I appeared in Houston, TX, with Red Adair, the most internationally famous firefighter in terms of oil fires in the world at a conference in Houston with over 1,000 experts in the techniques of suppressing these kinds of incidents.

Unfortunately at that conference, Red Adair publicly and privately threatened to pull out all his equipment from Kuwait because of the bureaucracy that is being placed in his way and in the way of all those companies who are trying to cap these wells and extinguish the fires causing this disaster.

Madam Speaker, this is absolutely outrageous. I am today asking the President to convene a special President Task Force of the State Department, the Defense Department, and the Commerce Department to expedite and facilitate the process for the experts in this country to work with the Governments of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to be able to control these fires and stop this disaster.

I ask for your support.

THE ARROGANCE OF THE FEDERAL BUREAUCRACY

Mr. DUNCAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam Speaker, the arrogance of some members of the Federal bureaucracy never ceases to amaze me. They seem to care very little for the American taxpayer.

The latest ridiculous expenditure is an agreement on the part of the International Monetary Fund, which is funded largely by the U.S. taxpayer, to pay \$24 million to buy a one-quarter acre piece of vacant property in downtown Washington to expand their headquarters. This is 2½ times the assessed value of this property. This is a ridiculous expenditure.

Just think of how many poor people could be helped, how much good could be done with this \$24 million.

Senator BYRD has been criticized recently for getting some Federal offices and agencies to move to West Virginia. With the costs in this city, it just makes good sense to move some of these departments and agencies to some of the smaller cities, small town, and rural areas across this Nation where the land and building costs are much less and where the cost of living is also quite a bit lower than in Washington.

Madam Speaker, \$24 million is just too much for a one-quarter acre piece of property, with no building on it. A church there now will be moved.

We should substantially reduce the appropriations for the International Monetary Fund if they are going to spend money in a foolish, ridiculous way such as this.

SUPPORT THE CRIME VICTIMS RESTITUTION ACT OF 1991

(Mr. OXLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OXLEY. Madam Speaker, yesterday I introduced the Crime Victims Restitution Act of 1991, to require criminals convicted of Federal offenses to pay restitution to their victims in the full amount of their losses. Such restitution orders are currently only optional.

Identical restitution provisions were included in the Victim's Rights and Restitution Act of 1990, which I offered as an amendment to the Crime Control Act. My amendment passed by voice vote, and identical legislation was included in the Senate anticrime package. However, the restitution provisions were unaccountably absent from the House-Senate conference report on the crime bill.

Federal courts should be required to order convicted criminals to compensate the people they have harmed. Losses relating to property, bodily injury, death, and emotional injury all would be redressed under my bill. It is tough on crime, it helps the victims of crime rebuild their lives, and perhaps, most importantly, it is just.

Let us do something concrete and meaningful to help crime victims. Support the Crime Victims Restitution Act of 1991.

A SALUTE TO THE AIR FORCE ACADEMY FOOTBALL TEAM

(Mr. HEFLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HEFLEY. Madam Speaker, today I would like to congratulate the U.S. Air Force Academy football team on receiving the "Commander in Chief's" Trophy for the third year in a row. In

fact, the Falcons have won the coveted trophy 4 out of the last 5 years.

In order to capture this year's trophy, the Air Force Academy soundly defeated the Navy Midshipmen 24-7 and the U.S. Military Academy Cadets 15-3. This award tops off a great season that ended with a bowl victory over Ohio State.

The team certainly deserves the trophy. Strong team spirit, a determination to win, and excellent coaching, led by head coach Fisher Deberry, added up to a winning team and super season.

Tomorrow at a ceremony at the White House, President Bush will present the trophy to 26 seniors of the Falcon football team. I know for a fact that these young men are looking forward to meeting their Commander in Chief for the first time.

We congratulate these outstanding young men.

WHERE HAVE OUR MIDDLE EAST FRIENDS GONE?

(Mr. APPELATE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. APPELATE. Madam Speaker, where, oh where, have our Middle East friends gone? What happened to them? America has spent billions and billions of its dollars to go over there to defend Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and try to bring freedom to these countries. We spent 250 American lives in an attempt to do this, to help these people.

Now where are they? Kuwait wants to be rebuilt. It is going to take billions of dollars, maybe tens of billions of dollars to do it. So who is the first one that they go to? They go to Japan. They go to Japan to buy the first 12,000 tons of steel pipe and then they go to Venezuela to buy thousands and thousands of tons more steel to help build the country.

What is the matter with the United States? We are the ones who spent the lives and the money. What did Venezuela do, and what happened to Japan? What happened to all the money that they are supposed to send over? They are reneging on their promise to spend the money they said they were going to.

I think it is a shame. I think we in this country better start looking out for No. 1 for a change.

Let us get some of those jobs back here. Let us get that steel from the United States. If they are going to build it, then build it with American steel using American labor.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. SCHROEDER). Pursuant to the order of the House of Thursday, April 11, 1991, the House will stand in recess subject

to the call of the Chair to receive the former Members of Congress.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 17 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1038

RECEPTION OF FORMER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER of the House presided. The SPEAKER. The meeting will come to order.

The Chair is delighted to have the opportunity to welcome again into the Chamber so many distinguished former colleagues and to welcome an opportunity for all of us to enjoy with them a discussion of our mutual concerns and interests and to compliment and thank them for their steadfast concerns with the Congress and with the issues in which we are jointly involved.

The Chair would like to turn the gavel over to one of the former Members with whom I have very many years of common service, and all of them reflected with great pleasure on my part and, I hope, on his, one who has left this Chamber and this House to become a distinguished member of the Federal judiciary serving on the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

It is my pleasure now to give the gavel to the Honorable Abner Mikva.

□ 1050

Mr. MIKVA (presiding). The former Members of Congress are again in their annual session. It is delightful to see so many of you here at this special occasion.

I still remember the nicest words that were always said about Congress, that there are three ways to leave. Two of them are very painful. Most of you left the third way, and even those of you who left the other way, it is nice to know you did not leave the third way. We are glad you are here.

The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll of former Members of Congress, and the following Members answered to their names:

ROLLCALL OF FORMER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ATTENDING ANNUAL SPRING MEETING, APRIL 18, 1991

William H. Ayres of Ohio.

Jim Bates of California.

Lindy Boggs of Louisiana.

Donald G. Brozman of Colorado.

Clarence J. Brown of Ohio.

John H. Buchanan, Jr., of Alabama.

Elford A. Cederberg of Michigan.

Charles E. Chamberlain of Michigan.

Jeffery Cohelan of California.

James C. Corman of California.

Paul W. Cronin of Massachusetts.

Norman E. D'Amours of New Hampshire.

Michael A. Feighan of Ohio.

Louis Frey, Jr., of Florida.

Robert A. Grant of Indiana.

Robert P. Hanrahan of Illinois.

Ralph R. Hardine of Idaho.

Harry G. Haskell of Delaware.

William D. Hathaway of Maine.

Jeffrey P. Hillelson of Missouri.

Jed Johnson, Jr., of Oklahoma.

Walter H. Judd of Minnesota.

Robert W. Kastenmeier of Wisconsin.

Peter N. Kyros of Maine.

Russell B. Long of Louisiana.

Manuel Lujan, Jr., of New Mexico.

Thomas A. Luken of Ohio.

Gale McGee of Wyoming.

Clark MacGregor of Minnesota.

William S. Mailliard of California.

James R. Mann of South Carolina.

George Meader of Michigan.

Lloyd Meeds of Washington.

Daniel A. Mica of Florida.

Abner J. Mikva of Illinois.

John S. Monagan of Connecticut.

Frank E. Moss of Utah.

Shirley N. Pettis of California.

Howard W. Pollock of Alaska.

Thomas F. Railsback of Illinois.

John J. Rhodes of Arizona.

Paul Rogers of Florida.

John H. Rousselot of California.

Harold S. Sawyer of Michigan.

John G. Schmitz of California.

William L. Scott of Virginia.

Carlton R. Sickles of Maryland.

Lynn Stalbaum of Wisconsin.

John H. Terry of New York.

Andrew Jackson Transue of Michigan.

Victor V. Veysey of California.

Charles W. Whalen, Jr., Ohio.

Larry Winn, Jr., Kansas.

Mr. MIKVA (presiding). At this point the Chair recognizes the distinguished former minority leader of the House of Representatives, the president of this association, everybody's good friend, John Rhodes.

Mr. JOHN J. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, it is always good to be back on the House floor. Those of us who served in the House and Senate, of course, feel a special place in our hearts for the Congress and the freedom for which it stands.

This December marks the 200th anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights. In the last 2 years, a series of revolutions in Eastern Europe by people who want to enjoy those same rights which are guaranteed in our Constitution have changed the political map of the world.

Less than 2 years ago, while attending a seminar in Berlin that brought together current and former Members of Congress with their counterparts in the German Bundestag, each of the Germans shared their dream to walk through the Brandenburg Gate in their lifetime. Neither I nor any of the other Americans present, and I imagine none of the Germans either, thought that would happen in this century.

Yet, less than 2 years later, the Berlin Wall is down, Germany is reunited, the Warsaw Pact has been disbanded for all practical purposes, and the Soviet Union is on the verge of totally

unforeseen economic and political disarray.

Mr. Speaker, our association has been trying to help in the process of restoring representative democracy in Eastern Europe. At the request of the United States Embassy in Budapest, we sent an observer delegation to observe the first free election in Hungary in nearly half a century.

□ 1100

We have hosted representatives of the democratic parties from Hungary for a briefing on the workings of the Congress. Likewise, we have hosted delegations from the Polish Parliament, the Hungarian Parliament, and leaders of the democratic reform movement of Czechoslovakia at the Capitol. The President of Hungary spoke at our association's meeting last spring. We are grateful to the U.S. Information Agency and the German Marshall Fund for helping make these programs possible. We expect to continue to expand these projects with Eastern Europe in the coming year.

Although our alumni association of Congress originally started primarily so we could maintain our friendships with one another, our objectives have become much greater than that.

You know, some of our colleagues have said to me, "Well, I don't know about your organization. I think about all you do is get together, and drink, and eat, and lie to each other." And I said, "Well, you know, we do get together, and we do drink a bit, and we do eat a bit, and we do lie to each other, but we do a lot of other things too."

Within our membership, we number half the President's Cabinet, as well as the President, himself. We have a number of Governors, Federal judges, mayors, university presidents, corporate and trade association executives, law professors, authors, and other accomplished professionals with a variety of impressive credentials. We all share the unique experience of having served in the Congress and our objective is to have this reservoir of talent more widely utilized for the public good. To that end, this year, I appointed a committee headed by our distinguished colleagues from Nebraska and Florida, Mr. McCollister and Mr. Rogers. This committee was divided into four subcommittees, headed by our incoming President Bill Hathaway of Maine, our Treasurer Clarence (Bud) Brown of Ohio, former Army Secretary John O. Marsh of Virginia, and our able colleague from Idaho, Orval Hansen.

At this point in the RECORD, I will list the four subcommittees and their membership.

ADMINISTRATIVE SUBCOMMITTEE

William D. Hathaway, chairman.
J. Glenn Beall, Jr.
James C. Corman.
Abner J. Mikva.

Thomas F. Railsback.
Carlton R. Sickles.

FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEE

Clarence J. Brown, chairman.
Joseph W. Barr.
John N. Erlenborn.
Louis Frey, Jr.
Richard H. Ichord.
Horace R. Kornegay.
Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.

MEMBERSHIP SUBCOMMITTEE

Orval Hansen, chairman.
Donald G. Brodzman.
Joe M. Kilgore.
Wiley Mayne.
James W. Symington.

PURPOSE AND PROGRAM SUBCOMMITTEE

John O. Marsh, Jr., chairman.
Howard H. Callway.
Clark MacGregor.
James D. "Mike" McKevitt.
Frank E. Moss.
Fred Schwengel.

I have to admit that when I asked these people to serve, I could not help but think of one of my favorite Everett Dirksen stories. You know Ev was a great raconteur and I was with him once and he was making a speech out in Illinois, and he was trying to make the point that the impossible can be accomplished. He told the story something like this:

He said, "You know, once upon a time there was a rooster who was the master of the hen house. One day he gathered the hens who were in his charge into the hen house, and when all were assembled he said to them: 'Girls, I wouldn't have you think that I'm unmindful of your merits. I am not. I have great respect for each of you and I love you dearly.' But whereupon he rolled out an ostrich egg and he said, 'I just brought this along to show you that it can be done.'"

I think that is exactly what I said to John McCollister and Paul Rogers, "Think big," and they did, and we will I am sure benefit from the work of this committee.

The purpose of this committee was to take a long-range look at the priorities of the organization and how we might better utilize the enormous talent within the association. The committee's report will be presented to our next meeting of our board of directors to be implemented. Among other things, it will recommend that we continue to develop our Campus Fellows Program which in the last year has added a high school project to the already successful college program. We want to thank the UPS Foundation for its continued support of this program to reach young people to encourage them to learn about our system of representative Government. At this point, I include the list of 226 visits completed in 49 States by association members.

The list referred to follows:

COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES, AND HIGH SCHOOLS VISITED UNDER THE CAMPUS FELLOWS PROGRAM

COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY/HIGH SCHOOL, LOCATION, FELLOW, AND STATE/COUNTRY

Alaska Pacific University, Alaska, William S. Mailliard (California).
Albion College, Michigan, David S. King (Utah).
Albion College, Michigan, Ted Kupterman (New York).
Albion College, Michigan, Martha Keys (Kansas).
Alfred University, New York, Frank E. Moss (Utah).
American College in Paris, France, David S. King (Utah).
American College in Paris, France, Byron L. Johnson (Colorado).
Arizona State University, Arizona, Gale W. McGee (Wyoming).
Arizona State University,¹ Arizona, Jacques Soustelle (France).
Assumption College, Massachusetts, Gale W. McGee (Wyoming).
Auburn University, Alabama, William L. Hungate (Missouri).
Auburn University,¹ Alabama, Alan Lee Williams (United Kingdom).
Avila College,¹ Kansas, Karin Hafstad (Norway).
Bainbridge Jr. College, Georgia, Gilbert Gude (Maryland).
Baylor University, Texas, James Roosevelt (California).
Baylor University,¹ Texas, Peter von der Heydt (Germany).
Bowling Green State U., Ohio, Robert P. Hanrahan (Illinois).
Bradley University, Illinois, Charles W. Whalen, Jr. (Ohio).
Brandeis University, Massachusetts, Abner J. Mikva (Illinois).
Brandeis University, Massachusetts, L. Richardson Preyer (North Carolina).
Brenau College, Georgia, Ralph W. Yarborough (Texas).
Brigham Young University,¹ Utah, Jacques Soustelle (France).
California Poly. State—San Luis Obispo, California, John B. Anderson (Illinois).
California Poly. State—San Luis Obispo, California, Frank E. Evans (Colorado).
California Poly. State—San Luis Obispo, California, Robert N. Gialmo (Connecticut).
California Poly. State—San Luis Obispo, California, John R. Schmidhauser (Iowa).
California Poly. State—San Luis Obispo, California, Ralph W. Yarborough (Texas).
California Poly. State—San Luis Obispo, California, Robert R. Barry (New York).
Cameron University, Oklahoma, William D. Hathaway (Maine).
Cameron University, Oklahoma, William L. Hungate (Missouri).
Cameron University, Oklahoma, Dick Clark (Iowa).
Carleton College, Minnesota, William S. Mailliard (California).
Carroll College, Montana, Ralph W. Yarborough (Texas).
Chaminade College, Hawaii, Catherine May Bedell (Washington).
Chatham College, Pennsylvania, Catherine May Bedell (Washington).
Chatham College, Pennsylvania, Martha Keys (Kansas).
Charleston College,¹ South Carolina, John M. Reid (Canada).
Clarke College, Georgia, William L. Hungate (Missouri).

Footnotes at end of article.

- Clarke College, Georgia, William S. Mailliard (California).
- Colgate University, New York, William S. Mailliard (California).
- College of the Sequoias, California, Gale W. McGee (Wyoming).
- Colorado State University¹, Colorado, Alastair Gillespie (Canada).
- Columbia College, South Carolina, Catherine May Bedell (Washington).
- Columbia College, South Carolina, Martha Keys (Kansas).
- Columbia College, South Carolina, James M. Quigley (Pennsylvania).
- Columbia College¹, South Carolina, John Reid (Canada).
- Columbia College, South Carolina, Henry S. Reuss (Wisconsin).
- Columbia College, South Carolina, Nick Galifianakis (North Carolina).
- Concordia College, Michigan, Walter H. Moeller (Ohio).
- Connecticut College, Connecticut, Ralph W. Yarborough (Texas).
- Converse College, South Carolina, Jed Johnson, Jr. (Oklahoma).
- Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, John O. Marsh, Jr. (Virginia).
- Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, William S. Mailliard (California).
- Davis & Elkins College, West Virginia, Frank E. Moss (Utah).
- Davis & Elkins College, West Virginia, J. Glenn Beall, Jr. (Maryland).
- Denison University, Ohio, Frank E. Moss (Utah).
- DePauw University, Indiana, Hugh Scott (Pennsylvania).
- Dillard University¹, Louisiana, Georg Kahn-Ackermann (Germany).
- Doshisha University, Japan, Catherine May Bedell (Washington).
- Duke University, North Carolina, Georg Kahn-Ackermann (Germany).
- Eckerd College, Florida, William L. Hungate (Missouri).
- Elmira College, New York, Charles W. Whalen, Jr. (Ohio).
- Friends University, Kansas, Henry P. Smith, III (New York).
- Furman University, South Carolina, Jed Johnson, Jr. (Oklahoma).
- Furman University, South Carolina, Charles W. Whalen, Jr. (Ohio).
- Georgetown University, Washington, DC, Celio Borja (Brazil).
- Grinnell College, Iowa, Neil Staebler (Michigan).
- Guilford College, North Carolina, Gale W. McGee (Wyoming).
- Gustavus Adolphus College, Minnesota, Charles W. Whalen, Jr. (Ohio).
- Hamilton College, New York, William S. Mailliard (California).
- Hartwick College, New York, Ralph W. Yarborough (Texas).
- Hiram College, Ohio, Howard H. Callaway (Georgia).
- Hiram College, Ohio, Roman L. Hruska (Nebraska).
- Hope College, Michigan, Walter H. Judd (Minnesota).
- Hope College, Michigan, Gale W. McGee (Wyoming).
- Hope College, Michigan, Catherine May Bedell (Washington).
- Idaho State University, Idaho, John R. Schmidhauser (Iowa).
- Indiana State University, Indiana, Gordon L. Allot (Colorado).
- Indiana Univ. Northwest, Indiana, Neil Staebler (Michigan).
- Indiana Univ. Northwest, Indiana, William L. Hungate (Missouri).
- Indiana Univ. Northwest, Indiana, Tom Railsback (Illinois).
- Jackson State University, Mississippi, Alard K. Lowenstein (New York).
- Johns Hopkins University, Maryland, Hugh Scott (Pennsylvania).
- Johns Hopkins University¹, Washington, DC, Celio Borja (Brazil).
- Kansai University, Japan, Frank E. Moss (Utah).
- Kansas-Newman College, Kansas, Henry P. Smith, III (New York).
- Kansas State University, Kansas, Paul N. McCloskey, Jr. (California).
- Keio University, Japan, Frank E. Moss (Utah).
- King College, Tennessee, Charles W. Whalen, Jr. (Ohio).
- King's College, Pennsylvania, Philip Hayes (Indiana).
- Kirkland College, New York, William S. Mailliard (California).
- Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan, Frank E. Moss (Utah).
- LaGrange College, Georgia, Ralph W. Yarborough (Texas).
- Lake Forest College, Illinois, Ralph W. Yarborough (Texas).
- Lindenwood College, Missouri, Gaylord Nelson (Wisconsin).
- Longwood College, Virginia, Paul W. Cronin (Massachusetts).
- Luther College, Iowa, Gilbert Gude (Maryland).
- McNesse University, Louisiana, William S. Mailliard (California).
- Marshall University, West Virginia, John J. Gilligan (Ohio).
- Mary Hardin Baylor College, Texas, Brooks Hays (Arkansas).
- Matanuska-Susitna Community College, Alaska, William L. Hungate (Missouri).
- Mesa Community College, Arizona, Gale W. McGee (Wyoming).
- Miami University-Middletown, Ohio, James Roosevelt (California).
- Miami University-Middletown, Ohio, James W. Symington (Missouri).
- Mid-America Nazarene Coll., Kansas, John B. Anderson (Illinois).
- Mid-America Nazarene Coll., Kansas, John Dellenback (Oregon).
- Millsaps College, Mississippi, Allard K. Lowenstein (New York).
- Montclair State College, New Jersey, Walter H. Judd (Minnesota).
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 226 visits—68 Fellows
 International projected fund by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations for visit of Parliamentarians from the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Canada, Brazil and Norway.
 Also, we have continued to develop our exchange programs with our sister organization of former members of the German Bundestag which is represented here today by our friend Georg Kahn-Ackermann who joined us for our meeting last year which marked the 10th anniversary of cooperation between our two associations. We have undertaken in the last year a program with each of the German political foundations. In the fall, we published a comparative study of the United States Congress and the German Bundestag with the support of the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, the German Ministry for Research and Technology, the Wingspread Conference Center, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the United States Information Agency, and the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies of the Johns Hopkins University. In the fall, as guests of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation and the German Marshall Fund, a joint delegation of current and former Members of Congress observed the first German election in a united Germany since the end of World War II. This spring we completed a seminar with the Hanns Seidel Foundation and we have accepted an invitation from the Konrad Adenauer Foundation to send a delegation from the association to Germany this fall.

Our neighbors to the north have likewise formed an Association of Former Members of the Canadian Parliament and they are represented here today by their president, Bill Clark and his colleagues, Jack Ellis and Reid Scott. It will be my pleasure to travel to Ottawa next month to attend their annual meeting. I am pleased to report that we are in discussions with the Donner Foundation to initiate some joint Canadian-United States visits to college campuses as an expansion of our current Campus Fellows Program.

We also are pleased that Senator Giuseppe Vedovato is here today representing the Italian Association of Former Members of Parliament with which we have exchanged visits and the former president of the Council of Europe.

I would like the members from foreign organizations which I have mentioned to stand at this time so that everybody can see you and greet you properly. We are very happy to have you here.

I am pleased to report that our Australian and New Zealand colleagues also have established associations and Carlton Sickles is going to be attending the third annual meeting of the Australian Association next month.

The list referred to follows:

Mr. Speaker, at this time I also want to thank our many contributors who continue to make our growing educational programs possible and at this point I will enter in the RECORD our current list of financial sponsors.

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It is now my sad duty to inform the Congress of our deceased colleagues who passed away since our meeting last spring.

Maurice Gwinn Burnside of West Virginia.

Laurence J. Burton of Utah.
Marguerite Stitt Church of Illinois.
John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky.
Ed Edmondson of Oklahoma.
Hamilton Fish of New York.
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Earl Wilson of Indiana.
John G. Tower of Texas.
John Zwach of Minnesota.

I would like to request a moment of silence in their honor and memory.

[A moment of silence was observed.]

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHN J. RHODES. I am happy to yield to my good friend, the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. STENY HOYER.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman very much, Mr. Speaker, and I want you to know that it is a great honor for me to be asked by Speaker FOLEY to come and just give a few brief words of welcome from the leadership on our side. I understand JOHN MYERS, my colleague, will do the same.

It is always nice to be at the organization which represents the safe haven for those of us who are here. JIMMY HAYES, a Member from Louisiana, came up to me, saw me sitting next to

Lindy Boggs, and he said to me, "I didn't know your redistricting problems were that bad." I said, "I don't think they are." But I am pleased to be here.

I am particularly pleased to be here with Carlton Sickles, one of my predecessors. I was 26 years of age and I got a call from Carlton Sickles, who was then running for Governor, and he said, "I would like you to run for State senate." And I said, "Carlton, I will lose for the State senate. I want to run for the House." He said, "No, I want you to run for the State senate," and so I turned him down.

About 5 or 6 days later I got the same call, "I was putting together a ticket and I want you to run for the State senate." I said no, no. I was then working with Danny Brewster, a gentleman I think probably some of you know, somebody who made a real impact on my life and gave me a real opportunity. I do not know whether you have seen him lately, but he is doing very, very well, by the way.

□ 1110

So finally Carlton called up Danny Brewster, who was paying my salary at that point in time. I was working for him over on the Senate side. Gale McGee was there, and Russell Long, of course, was there. And so he suggested to Danny that perhaps I ought to run for the Senate, and Danny called me and said, "You know, I think you can do this." I thought I was dead sure a loser, and it so happens that I did run for the Senate on Carlton Sickles' ticket, and I was elected, and that was the start of my political career.

So it is always good to be here with Congressman Sickles. He was, by the way, you know, our Congressman at Large for the time that he was here, so he was the whole State.

I want to on behalf of Speaker FOLEY and DICK GEPHARDT, who are both sorry they cannot be here, but the Dalai Lama, as you know, is speaking just about at this time in the Rotunda, and that is why they are not here, but so many of you have given very distinguished service to this country and have been real leaders to which so many of us that are now in the Congress looked up, learned from, and are following in the footsteps of; the precedents you set and the tone that you set was incredibly important, and the fact that you stay active and continue to give advice and counsel, I think, is very, very important for the welfare of this institution about which you care so much quite obviously.

I hope you are as proud as those of us who serve here, as divisive as the war may seem to have been, the fact of the matter is I think one of the finest moments in the 10 years that I have been here, and I am a short timer, and I understand that, was the debate over the

war. The public I speak to on which ever side of the issue they fell felt the Congress really did reflect a representative, deep concern about taking a very important action on behalf of the country and, of course, the fact that it is covered by C-SPAN gavel to gavel and they got that opportunity to see it, I think, was really good for the Congress as an institution, again, irrespective of the side one side or the other may have taken.

I do also want to join with the distinguished minority leader in welcoming our Canadian, Italian, and German friends to this gathering. This is, as I am sure you are aware, probably one of the most distinguished groups of Americans with which you will associate and see who have given incredibly quality service to our country.

On behalf of Speaker FOLEY and Majority Leader GEPHARDT and Majority Whip GRAY, DAVE BONIOR, VIC FAZIO, and myself, we certainly want to welcome you back and say how pleased we are to have you here and how pleased we are to work with you.

I would be remiss if I did not say to my good friend John Rousselot that all of you know so well, and I tell this story, because I think if there was any Member that I came with a negative attitude about, you know, this left-wing, pinko Commie coming to the Congress of the United States, thinking about this rightwing radical John Rousselot, and I will never forget John Rousselot coming to the well, frequently, and coming over to this lectern to preach and lecture and admonish the Members of my side of the aisle with a wit and humor that I think was really the essence of what this institution is all about.

We have obviously philosophical differences, but something that we do not differ on is that of our caring about our constituency and our desire to serve America well. I think we share that in common.

My experience has been that there are very, very few people ever on either side of the aisle who do not fit that definition.

So it is always good to see him, my good friend.

Mr. Leader, thank you for yielding this time to welcome our colleagues. You may not be active voting Members, but we are all colleagues, active or inactive, and we welcome you to the House Chamber.

Thank you very, very much. Thank you all.

Mr. JOHN J. RHODES. I thank the gentleman from Maryland for those very kind and well-constructed words. It is always nice to hear them from a distinguished Member of the House.

I would like to now yield to my good friend from Indiana, JOHN MYERS.

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. I thank you, Mr. Leader, thank you for yielding.

Since this is a time to reflect and a time to say thank you and appreciation, I welcome the opportunity today to welcome all of you back.

You remember just a few years ago when you came here as freshmen, being sworn in and you looked at all the old timers, and it just seems like yesterday, does it not, when all of us came in here?

And I am always somewhat reluctant to come over. I am always glad to see so many people through the years that we have learned to know and to respect and to see all of you who have come back, but I have some mixed emotions. I am always afraid you have something contagious, that retirement disease. So I am a little bit reluctant always to come over.

This morning I was torn whether to go to hear the Dalai Lama or to come and hear our dolly, our colleague, Lindy Boggs. So I was asked on the elevator, "Are you going to hear the Dalai Lama?" And I said, "No, I am going to see our dolly, Lindy Boggs." I really came to see Lindy this morning to see her win an award here, but also on behalf of the Republican leadership, we do welcome you back. It is always great to see all of you and thank you for the years, some of you who were here when I first got here, and the rest of us who are still serving here, for the contribution and the help you gave us.

Because, as you know, we come here quite often from different backgrounds, from all over the country. You get thrown in here all of a sudden, and there is no training period here, as we all know, and one day you are back home living a normal life, and all of a sudden you have got to vote on these heavy issues. So it does take a lot of help.

We thank you for those years of help. Thank you for the years right today that you continue to show interest in the important things that are going on in this body and throughout the world, and especially thank you colleagues from other parliaments who come back to help us.

The relationships we have with the parliaments of other countries: there must be peace in the world, and in order to really cement that peace, we have to continue that relationship with the parliaments of other nations.

Today on behalf of the Republican leadership, I join the majority Democrat leadership, and I thank you for what you have done for us and for the country. Thank you for coming back and visiting us. Best wishes to all of you.

Mr. JOHN J. RHODES. I thank you, and I say to the gentleman from Indiana, he just made a remark about something that I had noticed, too.

There are not any sitting Members who are just beating the doors down to join this organization of ours.

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. I am keeping a distance here.

Mr. JOHN J. RHODES. And that is the way it should be. But once a Member, always a Member. And so we always feel welcome here.

And now, Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to turn to the gentleman from Minnesota, the cofounder of the Association of Former Members of Congress, with Brooks Hays, and he is always welcome, and he will always be recognized by me to say whatever he wants to say.

Mr. JUDD. I would just like to add one small footnote to this good report on the work of this organization.

As you just said, Mr. Chairman, it began one day in a conversation with Congressman Brooks Hays of Arkansas, one of my closest personal friends in Congress. We both had been in religious work, both had been missionaries in a sense, and we were just as concerned with how to be most useful in influencing events for good in our country and world in the years ahead. Fewer people seemed to understand and support the main purposes and operation of our own unique form of government. So much could be done better for our country if more of those now in charge understood better what the former Congressmen knew firsthand about our Government, how it operates, what the difficulties, the opportunities, the responsibilities are.

The main group talking to students besides faculty, was the press. Now, a major part of the press' job, like a doctor's, is to find out what is wrong with a patient, and report it, with advice.

More and more of the students were developing a certain cynicism regarding their own government without much idealism and the desire and responsibility to maintain our basic freedoms. Brooks commented, "It is too bad that most of us former Members are just sitting at home reading the newspapers, good people, but retired, when there is a vitally important mission for us—a service we can render better than anyone else." I agreed and said that we ought to be working in the colleges; helping students better understand what actually goes on in Congress, how its most important responsibilities are carried out, and how they can be carried out better. There is less and less confidence in our Government, what its basic role is or should be, and so on. Why don't we try to get a lot of former Members to go out into the colleges to get some publicity and support for the effort. Surely, the colleges will invite former Members in for discussions. They are not there now to get more votes for themselves. They are not running for office. They have no concern except the well-being of this country. They will be listened to. In a sense, they can be very useful to our country, after they are out of office, in this developing of better understanding

of our republic, our form of government from the bottom up, the final decision in the hands of the people, instead of government from the top down, as has been the case in most of the past and is in so much of the world today. That was our limited original objective.

I am making this comment for only one reason, I am, of course, proud of the developments in the broader work of this association of former Members, the things that you, Mr. Chairman, and others have talked about in the annual meeting, the forward looking. I just deeply and devoutly hope that we will also remember and strengthen the mission of former Members of Congress to make our experience and counsel more available to the students who will be in control of this country in the future.

□ 1120

I think we have a greater mission than we have realized, once we are out not running for office.

I am only expressing this hope, and I hope those here will forgive an old-timer who is 92 years old. I have nothing to share. All Members have been patient to put up with me. I am just pleading for everyone not to forget that important mission that every single former Member could fulfill, to go into the colleges and talk to the political science students, and economic students, and so on about what actually happens, and what is necessary to have a good, democratic-republican form of government.

Mr. JOHN J. RHODES. Thanks, Walter. It is always good to hear those words of wisdom from our surviving founder. All Members thank the gentleman for those remarks.

I did mention that several of our former Members are doing just what they said, and serving in other areas. One of those Members just walked in. I would like to have the gentleman stand up, Secretary of Interior, Manuel Lujan.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to do what we have all been waiting for me to do, and that is to give the Distinguished Service Award to a very distinguished person. This lady has a wonderful record in the Congress of the United States, not only in legislation, but also, for want of a better word, I will say extracurricular activities, such as being tapped by the leadership to be chairman of all the bicentennial activities of the House of Representatives. She did an outstanding job. And as a result, the observance of the bicentennial in the House of Representatives, I think, was as good or better than any similar body or any similar observation in the country.

Lindy, whenever a good person leaves the House or Senate, we always feel two things. One is that we are sorry that the person will no longer be serving in the capacity in which he or she

did serve; but the second one is a feeling, he or she deserves to take a rest and do some of the things that he or she has wanted to do. I am sure that Lindy feels that way, and we all feel that way about her.

However, I want to express the hope that as she progresses in her beautiful life, and it is a beautiful life, that she will remain a very active, caring, contributing member of the Association of former Members of the Congress. I bet that she will.

Lindy, would you please come up now and let me present to you, first, a gavel. This is for you. It says:

Presented to the Honorable Lindy Boggs on the floor of the House of Representatives by the United States Association of Former Members of Congress in recognition of her distinguished service to the Republic, Washington, D.C., April 18, 1991.

Lindy, also, it just so happens that when the word got out that you were to be given the Distinguished Service Award, a lot of people decided they would like to write letters and thank you for everything that you have done. These two books contain those letters. I know you will want to read them at your leisure.

Mrs. BOGGS. Thank you so much. My goodness, thank you so very much.

Nothing could be more meaningful to me than to receive an award for service to the Republic, and to receive it from the Association of Former Members of Congress, and to have it presented by my own, close, good friend, John Rhodes.

It is such a pleasure to me. It is very difficult for me to contain myself. To be of service to the Republic is something that has been an abiding interest of mine all of my life.

Fifty years ago, my husband, Hale, as a young Congressman, brought me here to this institution. I have had a love affair with it every since. It is really remarkable, when we think about the fact that I have been here for one-fourth of the time of this Constitutional Republic, and I have learned to love and to respect, to admire the Members of this institution, in both the Senate and the House, with such admiration that it knows no bounds.

Here we meet in the 200th anniversary, as John has told Members, of the Bill of Rights. Surely, there have been no stronger defenders of the Bill of Rights than the Members of Congress, throughout the ages. Now that we are in the final year of the formal celebration of the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, and have completed the events surrounding the Bicentenary of the House and the Senate, it was very fitting, I thought, last night, that we were in that glorious room, the Benjamin Franklin Dining Room at the State Department, and were able to look up at Dr. Franklin and to remember that when he had come from the final formal signing of the Constitu-

tion, he was met by a woman in Philadelphia who said, "Well, Dr. Franklin, what kind of government have you given us?" He replied, "A republic, Madam, if you can keep it."

I feel that it was a charge of enormous proportions to keep the system of government, with its unique tripartite system of checks and balances among the three branches of government, and between the two Houses of Congress. During the Bicentennial effort, we have really tried very hard to showcase the role of Congress in the keeping of the Republic.

I had the pleasure, John, of being the chairman of the Joint Senate-House Committee in 1976 for Bicentennial arrangements, and sat on the U.S. Commission of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution. This time, of course, I have had the joy of being the chairman of the Bicentenary of the House and of sitting on the U.S. Constitution Bicentenary of the Constitution Board. My late daughter, Barbara Sigmund, said, "Mom, you have the best scam going in the world. Everything is bound to be 200 years old sometime."

I had such pleasure working with Senator BYRD and with Joe Stewart and with DICK BAKER, and on our side with the Bicentenary Commission and with Ray Smock, the Historian of the House and the Offices of the House, and the Commission on the Bicentenary of the House very wisely had three sitting Members who were Democrats, three sitting Members who were Republicans, the majority and minority leaders, and two former Members of Congress as part of the Commission. Of course, John Rhodes has been on that Commission the whole time, and Dick Bolling and Tom Vandergriff were the other two who served in that capacity.

We had many celebratory events, including a Joint Session of Congress. We went to Philadelphia for a meeting that reenacted the signing of the Great Compromise that made the Constitution possible. We had tremendous collaboration with other organizations. Of course, Fred Schwengel and his magnificent contribution to the U.S. Capitol Historical Society, the Library of Congress under Jim Billington, had a magnificent program, all year long, and now into this year as well.

Very solidly among it, I don't know if it is still but an exhibit called My Dear Wife, with letters from Members, during their time in Congress, to their wives, if it is still here, I recommend that Members go to see it.

We also worked with the U.S. Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution, particularly in the exhibit of the first Federal Congress at the National Portrait Gallery, which was an exhibit of very, very splendid artistic as well as humanistic interest.

□ 1130

Then, of course, we had with the U.S. Commission on the Bicentennial several collaborative efforts. Chief among them have been the Portait Gallery exhibit and now they are engaged in an encyclopedia of the Congress, an encyclopedia that apparently is badly needed and has the enthusiastic interest of scholars and practitioners all over the country.

We published many volumes. Among them, we upgraded the biographical directory for the first time since 1971.

We put out a book on the architecture of the Capitol, and the bibliography of depositors of former Members' papers and memorabilia. If you have not listed yours in there, I do hope that you will get in touch with the Office of the Historian and make certain that we have your depository, your papers listed as well. There is tremendous interest all over the country in this.

We were swamped with information from universities and colleges, from libraries, from archives and from individuals who are very anxious to have this compiled.

We also published a booklet on blacks in Congress, women in Congress, and a very practical guide to the Capitol grounds and the Capitol buildings for Members to be able to use in their offices.

Through it all, we were encouraged that 11,187 persons who had served in the Congress, 9,395 in the House and 1,195 in the Senate, had upheld the Constitution and had served the Nation through wars and near-wars and the aftermath of wars; through depression and recession and their aftermath; through the rapidly changing times that we have all been exposed to, starting of course with industrialization and then going through the information explosion. It would not have been possible for our system of government to really survive through all these changes without the consistent, wonderful service to the Republic of the Members of Congress.

Through it all, of course, we have fumed and fussed and fought. We have castigated and cajoled, but overall, as has been said here earlier this morning, there has been an overriding, overwhelming camaraderie and the genuine respect and the solid friendships that were formed and fostered, as is certainly evidenced here today.

When Hale, my husband, was the Majority Leader, before that he was the Majority Whip for 9 years, and nobody could know better than I what it takes to be able to bite your tongue and be able to compromise, to be able to push legislation forward for the good of the country, to be able to reconcile differences, sometimes even to simply swallow them because you could never really reconcile them; but through it all, I know that we in the Congress could not have been able to do all this

without the encouragement of the spouses of the Members of Congress.

You know, I have had two professions in my life, one as a Member of Congress and one as a congressional spouse, and I am not too sure that congressional spouse wasn't a more difficult profession.

It is no wonder then that 34 wives of Members of Congress have become Members of Congress themselves.

Yesterday evening we were treated to the fact that the auxiliary of this organization is very active and very supportive, as they always have been through your active service days.

But today we meet here at the end of the railroad strike, effective action promptly taken and in cooperation with the President and, of course, that makes us realize that the end of the war has come with prompt effective action and with cooperation by the Congress with the President.

Now we have to make certain that we are able to work with him to secure the peace.

You know, it is very, very close now to the year 2000 until we enter a new millennium. I was so struck by the fact that Walter said that he was 92. Just think, he was born a year before this century began. We have to look forward, as you seem to be doing, to the year 2000. We have to prepare people to serve the Republic for the next millennium and we have to do it in ways that are perhaps different than at other times. It is a very difficult time for the whole country. It is a difficult time for young people and it is a difficult time for recognizing that they are going to live in a global economy, in a global environment, and that they are going to have to be trained for highly competitive jobs.

So it was with great pleasure that I recognize that you are not only reaching out to our proverbial friends, to the Germans, to the Italians and to the Canadians, but that you have also gone out to Poland, to Czechoslovakia, to Hungary, and we are very, very pleased that you made some initial entries into the Soviet Union.

Now we have to think about the actual training of our young people for the rest of this century. Nothing could be more important, as you have heard, than extending the Fellows Program from colleges down to the high school level. I salute you for that, because there is no way that we can possibly train the young people for keeping the Republic in the 21st century unless you are able, of course, to train them today.

So it is with a great deal of pleasure and a great deal of joy that I am given this tremendous honor. It could not have pleased me more than anything else that could be done.

I feel that your work extends out to the whole country. Just think of what

you continue to do. We have Manny here today to emphasize it.

After all, the Members of this association, the former Members of Congress, make up half of the Cabinet. Ed Madigan, Dick Cheney, Jack Kemp, Manny Lujan, Nick Brady, and Ed Derwinski are all members of the Cabinet and, of course, in the administration the President and Vice President are both former Members of the Congress as well.

The World Bank is run by our former colleague, Barber Conable.

We have many of you placed in responsible positions in the Government and outside of the Government that keep our country moving and going. So last night as I thought about all this, and I wondered what I was going to be able to confine myself to say today, I felt like going up to that portrait of Dr. Franklin and saying, "Sir, these persons and their counterparts through the history of our Republic have indeed saved the Republic."

Thank you for your contributions and thank you for honoring me in such a meaningful, special way.

□ 1140

Mr. RHODES. Lindy, thank you very much. Your remarks, as usual, were well made, and I am sure that each of us was very pleased to have the chance to be here not only to honor you but to hear your words of wisdom.

If I may be allowed one personal note, Hale Boggs was a very good friend of mine, and I know he is very proud of you. He should be.

I am about to close this meeting. I guess, my year as president of the association is near its completion. I want to thank all the membership for their active participation and wish our incoming president, Bill Hathaway, and vice president Bud Brown every success in the continuation of the development of our association. I particularly want to thank Jed and Linda for all the cooperation and all the fine things which you have done for the association and for me individually.

One of the reasons that I feel very strongly about the work of the committee which John McCollister and Paul Rogers chair is because I hope that it starts in motion a course of action which will lead to the type of financing which we absolutely must have in order to take some of the weight off of Jed Johnson so he can spend more time in doing things which he wants to do for the organization instead of having to worry about where the next dollar is coming from.

So, my good friends and colleagues, again I want to thank you for all of the things which you have done and especially to thank you for the fact that I believe most of you here, and a lot of the people who are not here, recognize the work of this organization.

Dr. Judd's words were absolutely perfect. We have a reservoir of expertise, of capability that the country needs and which we must do our very best to make available in ways that are best adapted to not only our capabilities but to the needs of the country and, in fact, the free world.

So, thank you, and I hope I will see all of you at the Mansfield Room for lunch in a very short period of time.

[Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MIKVA (presiding). The Chair thanks the gentleman from Arizona for his leadership and for his eloquence, as we thank the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana for reminding us of the rare privilege we have all had.

The gentleman from Indiana, Congressman MYERS, said it very eloquently when he talked about this bittersweet experience. We are pleased to see each other, having evaded the grim reaper 1 more year as we at the same time mourn our distinguished colleagues who have not been so fortunate. We remember nostalgically the excitement of having been a part of this great stage with its important policy decisions, and we also remember the frustration of trying to persuade the other 434 prima donnas or 534 prima donnas to agree with our great ideas of how the country should run.

We compliment each other on how well we look even though we know that we are not looking quite as hardy as we used to when our eyesight was better. But overall, the sweet overcomes the bitter and we remember what a rare privilege we had to be in this place, which is the very first institution of our republic and our democracy.

We are grateful that we have had the privilege of serving in the very first branch of government.

Without objection, the Association of Former Members stands in recess sine die, and the House continues its recess.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 45 minutes a.m.), the House continued in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1207

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore at 12 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1991

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BACHUS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1991

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday Rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, April 24, 1991.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

MAKING IN ORDER CONSIDERATION OF BILLS UNDER SUSPENSION OF THE RULES ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1991

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it might be in order on Wednesday, April 24, 1991, for the Speaker to entertain motions to suspend the rules and pass each of the following bills: H.R. 427, H.R. 690, and H.R. 749.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS HAD DURING RECESS

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings had during the recess be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and that all Members and former Members who spoke during the recess have the privilege of revising and extending their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

□ 1210

GETTING RID OF SADDAM HUSSEIN

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BACHUS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, I take this time at midday as we begin on special orders to raise a very important issue which has been hotly debated over the past several weeks since we have witnessed the liberation of Kuwait, and that is what do we do with Saddam Hussein.

Freedom loving people throughout the world obviously want to see a resolution of this. We have all witnessed the struggle that has gone on, the horrible pictures we have seen on television of helpless Kurds in the northern part of Iraq who have become refugees, refugees in both Turkey and Iran now. It has become apparent that we need to take action.

We have had a wide range of recommendations come forward—from the statement from President Nixon that I saw in the newspapers a few days ago that possibly the CIA should be taking out Saddam Hussein—to what I think is clearly a balanced way in which we can approach this. We want to get rid of Saddam Hussein, so I would like to announce that I am going to join as a cosponsor with my very distinguished colleague, the senior ranking Republican on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD] who yesterday, along with my California colleague [Mr. LANTOS] introduced a resolution calling on the United Nations Security Council to confer and move ahead with the prospect of bringing Saddam Hussein before a court to be tried for war crimes. I believe that is something which is absolutely essential, and it is clearly a balanced approach for us as we look at this.

He is responsible, as the world knows, for the most heinous acts that we have witnessed in years, and it seems to me that as we look at this problem this is the best approach we can take. I urge my colleagues to join as cosponsors.

This morning I had the chance to meet with some members of the Iraqi resistance, Kurds, Shiites, those in the Sunni movement, and it is apparent to me that people in Iraq clearly want to have a degree of self-determination, and they would like to see Saddam Hussein replaced. I clearly believe that Iraqis, like other people throughout the world, want to see a move toward democracy in their country, and there is a chance for that. But there is not a chance for that as long as the repression by Saddam Hussein continues.

One of the horror stories I was told this morning came from a man who had just seen in the north of Iraq a few days ago, a case of a woman who approached her 12-year-old son who had just been killed, and her immediate reaction was Saddam Hussein had done this. The Iraqi people are looking to the United States of America as well as the United Nations for leadership. I hope very much that this House will be able to pass the Broomfield resolution and that we will be able to successfully see Saddam Hussein tried for international war crimes, and that we will be able to see the people of Iraq have the degree of self-determination which they desperately seek.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DREIER of California. I am happy to yield to my friend, the gentleman from Maryland.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, what does the Broomfield resolution call for?

Mr. DREIER of California. I thank my friend for raising the question. The resolution calls for the U.N. Security

Council to confer and meet with members of the coalition and proceed with a trial that would bring to justice Saddam Hussein for war crimes, and that is the step that has been taken.

Obviously there are some details with which I am not familiar, but this is the first step of the resolution.

Mrs. BENTLEY. It is the first step. I have been criticized because I have been saying that he should be dispensed with.

Let us suppose the United Nations acts in calling for the war crime trial but they cannot get their hands on Saddam Hussein, then what do we do? What does the gentleman suggest we should do?

Mr. DREIER of California. Let me respond to that with an answer that was given to that exact question to one of the members of the Iraqi resistance this morning, and that would be as follows: What we should do is provide the degree of encouragement to the Iraqi people who clearly will replace Saddam Hussein, which is what I was told this morning.

Now there has been sort of an up and down indication from the United States, and they were slightly discouraged 2 weeks ago. But the very positive statements which have come from the President and the humanitarian assistance which has come forward has provided them with once again a boost, and I think that that boost itself will move them in the direction to replace Saddam Hussein as long as we and others in the free world continue to provide that kind of encouragement. And frankly, it may be that we would get to the point where some kind of military assistance would be necessary.

Mrs. BENTLEY. I want to commend the very distinguished gentleman from California for bringing this up, for calling it to the attention of all of the Members of the House, because I think it is a very, very important step that must be taken when we consider those thousands and thousands and thousands of refugees who are suffering so severely because of this one man.

Mr. DREIER of California. I thank my friend for her very helpful contribution and her kind remarks.

MISPLACED BUDGET PRIORITIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, though I strongly supported the spending priorities set by the House Budget Committee, I reluctantly voted not to support the resolution itself.

Americans have always believed that investment in our children is the key to a vital, competitive economy, and yet the skills, knowledge, and resources of today's generation of young

people have not kept pace with an increasingly demanding global marketplace. The priorities for spending outlined in the chairman's resolution—in education, health care, energy conservation, the environment and in our rotting infrastructure—these are important steps in the right direction. The committee, in fact, provided the House with a sorely needed reexamination of our domestic condition and a comprehensive vision of worthy goals.

The alternatives offered by the other side of the aisle, by contrast, were totally unacceptable. Because of its spending targets, almost half the Republicans in this body did not support the President's budget when it came to a vote.

Given today's fiscal constraints at all levels, Federal and State Governments must cooperate in a constructive manner. Thus, I am particularly pleased that the resolution rejected the administration's disastrous block grant proposal. Community development programs have enabled State and local governments to contribute significantly to our housing, educational, and medical needs. With all levels of government enduring the pinch of the current recession, the Federal Government must not desert our communities.

I am also heartened by the resolution's energy security program. Our economic future must not continue to be held ransom by instability in the Persian Gulf, which will always remain the world's most volatile region. Conservation and alternative energy sources must be pursued before reckless drilling into environmentally sensitive areas.

We must also repair our crumbling infrastructure. Quality highways, airports, and mass transit systems have an unquestionably positive impact on our economic vitality, and I am pleased that the committee addressed this need so thoroughly.

Above all, we must continue to invest more in this Nation's human capital, particularly in the areas of education and health care.

A productive work force must have knowledge and skills commensurate with the pace of rapidly changing technology. American students will face even more competition with those of Europe and Asia, and without a commitment by the Congress to give research and education the priority it deserves, their skills will continue to lag. This budget paid more than lip service by providing more funds for research and development.

Our industries will soon face a shrinking labor pool. Technological change and global competition will make necessary a more scientifically and technically capable work force to make up for decreasing numbers of available workers. Thus, we cannot afford to limit educational opportunities

to a select few. The resolution acknowledged this need by allowing more funds for Head Start, elementary, secondary and higher education programs.

A healthy work force is a productive work force, and effective, early intervention programs must be given top priority. The committee's efforts on behalf of WIC and other nutrition programs, childhood immunization, and community health centers are to be commended. Likewise, the new priority given to drug treatment programs is a welcome step. These efforts will save millions of dollars in future health care costs.

I support the resolution's priorities enthusiastically. My reservations arose not from the budget's priorities, but the inadequacy of its steps toward fiscal soundness.

Mr. Speaker, I supported last fall's Budget Reconciliation Act, and I have immense confidence in Budget Committee Chairman PANETTA, so it was with great and serious thought that I began to question the extent to which this resolution is fiscally sound.

Under that proposal, we project budget deficits expected to be over \$360 billion for fiscal year 1992, down to just over \$302 billion in fiscal year 1993, and to \$197 by fiscal year 1996.

This optimistic projection of budget deficits is the fifth such hopeful projection I have witnessed in the 4½ years since my return to the House. I believe this projection will turn out to be as false and inaccurate as those predecessor scenarios were. But the national accumulated debt, we are told, will rise from just over \$4 trillion in 1992 to just over \$5 trillion by 1996. Unforeseen events, such as a prolonged recession, deepening S&L problem, more bank failures, or another national security crisis—any of these could easily undermine the annual deficit reduction targets of the resolution. The debt projection is based on overly optimistic theories, and you can be absolutely certain that the accumulated debt will, by fiscal year 1996, be significantly greater than \$5 trillion.

Mr. Speaker, that vote for last year's budget compromise followed 7 months of intensive negotiation between Congress and the White House. I supported it only because it was the best possible at the time, the lesser of the fiscal evils we then faced. I was prepared to do more in terms of raising consumer taxes and increasing spending cuts because the deficit reduction levels were totally inadequate, and I so stated at that time. And we certainly can make greater efforts to cut spending. I am becoming increasingly convinced that more immediate, austere measures are necessary.

It is our responsibility in the Congress to present the American public with not only a clear choice of priorities, but our clear judgment of the magnitude of the problem.

Our collective lack of political will to balance the budget—and the consequent ever-increasing Federal deficit—will remain an economic albatross around the Nation's neck for generations to come. Huge debt continues to tap our national savings and investment. It has left our Nation a net debtor of grotesque proportion. We have found our hands tied by interest payments and obligations to foreign creditors. And it has our young people wondering what burdens await them in the future.

It is with more than passing concern that I note that the Republicans did not win national elections when they ran on a platform of whining and complaining about unbalanced Federal budgets. Only when they promised economic good times and embraced spending to prime the pumps and fuel the economy were they rewarded with the Presidency.

Ronald Reagan, who ran for President on the absolute promise that he would balance the budget in 3 years, and that he could also assure improved economic conditions, instead quadrupled the deficits in that period and became the champion of increasingly unbalanced budgets as a tactic for such prosperity.

It is necessary, he said, to spend our children's resources to have prosperity. Only a negative impact would be had, we were implicitly told, by fiscal discipline. His pitch, which the American people bought was "we can spend ourselves into prosperity." I didn't agree with that theory when it was preached by the Democratic party, and I don't agree with it as a Republican doctrine either.

So it is with some trepidation that I remind my colleagues that we have not done enough to begin to put our economic house in order. More difficult decisions, and probably increasing economic distress, await us in the months and years ahead.

I strongly admire what Chairman PANETTA and the House leadership presented yesterday. That budget was probably the best possible following last fall's budget agreement. But I reluctantly voted to oppose the budget for principally symbolic reasons, because I feel so strongly the need to do more.

□ 1220

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET REGARDING THE ALLOCATION FOR THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992 PURSUANT TO SECTION 603 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from California [Mr. PANETTA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, section 603 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, authorizes the chairman of the Committee on the Budget to submit to the House a spending allocation for the Committee on Appropriations if the Congress has not completed action on the budget resolution by April 15.

Although the House has now passed the budget resolution for fiscal year 1992, the Senate has not yet taken up the measure ordered reported by the Senate Budget Committee. Therefore, in order to allow the Appropriations Committee to begin work on its fiscal year 1992 spending bills in a manner consistent with the statutory spending caps, I hereby submit the section 602(a) allocation for that committee:

(In millions of dollars)

	New budget authority	Outlays
Mandatory programs	208,450	203,337
Discretionary programs	513,505	527,458
Total:	721,955	730,795

As required by the act, the allocation is consistent with the discretionary spending limits contained in the President's budget.

I am also attaching an explanation of these figures, prepared by the staff of the Committee on the Budget.

EXPLANATION OF ALLOCATION UNDER SECTION 603 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT

The allocation meets the requirements of the Congressional Budget Act and Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act.

As required by Section 603, for all three categories of discretionary programs (defense, international, and domestic), the amount to be allocated is computed by starting with the caps as stated in the "preview report" prepared by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and included in Part Five of the Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1992.

To those amounts are added the special budget authority allowances described in Sections 251(b)(2)(E)(i) and (ii) of Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act. These amounts will, by law, cause an upward adjustment of the caps by the end of this session of Congress. By including them, the allocation will be consistent with the figures that will be used for fiscal year 1992 sequester calculations. (Also, it should be noted that the special budget authority adjustment is explicitly allowed to be included in budget resolutions under Section 606(d)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act.)

The special budget authority allowance is a specified percent of the total end-of-session caps, for all three categories over all three years (fiscal years 1991 through 1993). The specified figure is 0.079 percent for the international category and 0.1 percent for the domestic category. The end-of-session caps to which these percents are applied are OMB's start-of-session caps plus adjustments for: (1) the \$172 million in new budget authority requested by the President for the IRS "hold harmless increment"; (2) the \$12,158 million in new budget authority for the IMF quota increase requested by the President for fiscal year 1992; and (3) enacted emergencies in H.R. 1281 and H.R. 1282.

The three items just listed cause an upward adjustment to the end-of-session caps;

these "hold-harmless" are specified in Sections 251(b)(2)(A), (C), and (D), respectively, of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act. While they are assumed for purposes of computing the caps against which the special budget authority allowance percents are to be applied, they are not directly included in this allocation because Section 606(d)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act hold harmless for these three items by providing that any such funding not be counted for purposes of the Congressional Budget Act.

This computation of the discretionary caps for purposes of the Congressional Budget Act was used by CBO in computing its current estimate of the maximum deficit amount and by both the House and Senate Budget Committees in computing the caps applicable to the fiscal year 1992 budget resolution.

As a matter of policy, H. Con. Res. 121 as adopted by the House provides \$392 million less in discretionary new budget authority for the international category (and, therefore, the total allocation) than the amount of the cap included in this allocation. The conference agreement on the budget resolution will establish the ultimate level of the total allocation.

For mandatory programs funded by the Appropriations Committee, the amount allocated equals CBO's current estimate of the fiscal year 1992 baseline level of those programs.

FURTHER DETAIL REGARDING ALLOCATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS UNDER SEC. 603 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1992

(In millions of dollars)

	New budget authority	Outlays
Mandatory programs:		
Current level (existing law)	202,859	199,413
Assumed legislation	5,591	5,924
Subtotal	208,450	203,337
Discretionary programs:		
Defense	291,361	295,800
International	22,165	19,751
Domestic	199,979	211,907
Subtotal	513,505	527,458
Appropriations Committee total	721,955	730,795

SHADES OF 1972

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. BENTLEY] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have to congratulate our construction industry for being persistent in trying to push into Japan's construction market. Our contractors have been trying for a very long time.

In 1972, President Nixon went to Hawaii to meet with the then Prime Minister and construction was one of the issues discussed along with citrus, aerospace, and other items.

At that time, promises were made to open up that Far East market. Here we are almost 20 years later asking again that Japan open its construction sector to American companies.

In construction, there is no doubt that the Japanese are getting the lion's share in this bilateral or is it unilateral, arrangement. Last year, Japanese

firms won \$2.8 billion in new work in the United States—and American firms only \$310 million in Japan.

Something must be done quickly because we are running up against statutory deadlines in meeting the terms of the United States-Japan agreement.

Japanese firms must stop following their illegal bidding practices on publicly funded projects. Dango must be stopped. It is illegal in Japan just as it would be here. Bid rigging is not allowed in the United States and certainly not on publicly funded projects.

Japan must liberalize its market on construction projects. By maintaining noncompetitive practices, Japan is introducing inefficiency in its construction practices at the cost of more money to the taxpayers of Japan. By liberalizing its market, everyone wins.

As a signatory to the 1979 Government Procurement Code of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT], Japan is obligated to open up bidding on Government projects to firms from other signatory countries.

Japan needs to live up to this agreement. Recently an American-German joint venture firm bid on a people mover, only to be knocked out by the rewriting of the specifications and giving it to a Japanese firm at a lower cost. The Japanese firm had no experience in building people movers, while the American-German venture had built approximately 14 of the 18 total people movers built in the world.

Another equally astounding story was the one told to American engineers that Japanese soil was special so American engineers would not understand what to do in stopping Japan's man-made island from sinking. Remember, that island is being built for the new airport. What a ridiculous thing to say.

How many manmade islands do we have in the United States? Offhand, I can think of the airport at San Francisco. We had an airport in Baltimore for many years that had been made out of the dredge fill from the bottom of the harbor. It is now a very fine marine terminal, and we have a newer airport, a bigger one.

American engineers have built projects all over the world in every type of terrain and soil. We are experts at construction. Perhaps that is the problem. We are successful at our engineering projects. This is as ridiculous as saying that Japanese snow is different and, therefore, skis made in the United States cannot go down on Japanese snow; Japanese stomachs are different and, therefore, they cannot eat American rice.

Japan has another reason to liberalize its market. If the Japanese have access to our tax-paid Government projects, then American firms should have the same opportunity in Japan.

I agree with the tough United States stance taken by some officials, which was reported in the Washington Post,

"that the current thinking called for Japanese companies to be barred from federal contracting in airports, mass transit, highways, water control and other fields."

It is a two-way street. Senator MURKOWSKI's statement, "You fish or cut bait" is right. I heartily endorse that statement.

Mr. Speaker, maybe America's construction workers need to react in the same way that America's small farmers are beginning to: "We do not buy Japanese autos, VCR's, radios, and TV sets until their doors are wide open to all American products and services in the same way that they are open in the United States of America."

Mr. Speaker, I have another item to report along the line of unfair trade.

NINTENDO'S JOY STICK

Last week, Nintendo, the Japanese game giant, was ordered to pay \$25 million to consumers who had been gouged by a price fixing scheme.

An 80-percent share of the U.S. market was not enough, and a multibillion dollar U.S. business was not enough.

They wanted it all.

Nintendo wanted every bit of profit it could fleece from the American consumer.

What a classic example of monopoly and how its control of markets leads to unquestioned profits. I have nothing against profits, but profits can corrupt, and absolute profits corrupt absolutely.

The Nintendo case is a classic example of the results of lowering our barriers to let in Japanese products—the Japanese producers coerce retailers to sell at a fixed price or the producer cuts the flow of the product.

And we are not allowed to sell a simple product like rice in Japan.

The farmer who had a 10-pound bag of American rice on display at a trade fair in Japan recently was threatened with criminal action if he did not remove it.

When will we wake up?

There are games being played, and not just the ones programmed for computer screens, but ones programmed to exploit the American consumer. Nintendo has added a definition to joystick. It is not just a gizmo to operate a cursor, it is also the joy Nintendo derives by sticking it to us—the American consumers—while Nintendo laughs all the way to the Bank of Japan—with its branch offices in DC and the RTC.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DREIER of California) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DREIER of California, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. OWENS of Utah) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. OWENS of Utah, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. RAY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PANETTA, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BACCHUS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. RICHARDSON, for 5 minutes, on April 23, 24, and 25.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DREIER of California) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. GEKAS.

Mr. GREEN of New York.

Mr. BARTON of Texas.

Mr. BROOMFIELD.

Mr. CAMP.

Mr. ZIMMER.

Mr. OXLEY.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

Mr. GALLEGLY.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

Mr. HASTERT.

Mr. HERGER.

Mr. RINALDO.

Mrs. BENTLEY in three instances.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. OWENS of Utah) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. RICHARDSON.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

Mr. DEFAZIO.

Mr. ACKERMAN.

Mr. PEASE.

Mr. MAZZOLI.

Mr. LANTOS.

Mrs. KENNELLY.

Mr. HALL of Texas.

Mr. MATSUI.

Mr. JACOBS.

Ms. OAKAR.

Mr. FASCELL.

Mr. ATKINS.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

Joint Resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S.J. Res. 77. Joint Resolution relative to telephone rates and procedures for Operation Desert Storm personnel; to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Foreign Affairs.

S.J. Res. 102. Joint Resolution designating the second week in May 1991 as "National Tourism Week; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that

that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 222. Joint Resolution to provide for a settlement of the railroad labor-management disputes between certain railroads represented by the National Carriers' Conference Committee of the National Railway Labor Conference and certain of their employees.

SENATE ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles:

S.J. Res. 16. Joint resolution designating the Week of April 21-27, 1991, as "National Crime Victims' Rights Week," and

S.J. Res. 119. Joint resolution to designate April 22, 1991, as "Earth Day" to promote the preservation of the global environment.

JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 222. Joint Resolution to provide for a settlement of the railroad labor-management disputes between certain railroads represented by the National Carriers' Conference Committee of the National Railway Labor Conference and certain of their employees.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.) under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, April 22, 1991, at 12 noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1113. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the annual report on the 1990 Youth Conservation Corps Program, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1705; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1114. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to extend authorizations of appropriations for programs under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978, the Abandoned Infants Assistance Act of 1988, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, and the Temporary Child Care for Children With Disabilities and Crisis Nurseries Act of 1986; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1115. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 04-91, concerning a proposed cooperative defense program under a memorandum of understanding with the Ministries for National Defense of Spain, France, the Netherlands, and Italy concerning the NATO NMMS, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1116. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Finance and Administration, the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting the annual pension report for the year ending 1989 for the Smithsonian Institution, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and Reading is Fundamental, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1117. A letter from the Administrator, NASA, transmitting a letter expressing his views about budget reductions in the request from the President; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

1118. A letter from the Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act to enhance the authority of the Government to recover debts resulting from overpayments of benefits under those acts; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of the rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H.R. 1919. A bill to extend through December 31, 1994, the existing temporary suspension of the duty on certain disposable surgical gowns and drapes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JONES of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. MANTON, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. ECKART, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. FALOMAVAEGA, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mr. FASCELL):

H.R. 1920. A bill to amend the Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978 to protect the environment of Antarctica, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; Science, Space, and Technology; and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 1921. A bill to amend the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 to protect the environment of Antarctica from oil spills, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. ANDREWS of Texas:

H.R. 1922. A bill to restore until January 1, 1995, the rate of duty on myclobutanil that was in effect under the Tariff Schedules of the United States on December 31, 1988; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1923. A bill to temporarily suspend the duty on dicyclopentenylmethoxyethyl methacrylate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1924. A bill to extend the temporary duty suspension for certain articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1925. A bill to temporarily suspend the duty on 4,5-dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1926. A bill to extend until January 1, 1995, the existing temporary suspension of the duty on triethylene glycol dichloride; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1927. A bill to temporarily suspend the duty on 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANTHONY:

H.R. 1928. A bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to clarify the classification of certain motor fuel and motor fuel blending stock; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ARCHER:

H.R. 1929. A bill to extend the existing suspension of duty on certain diamond tool and drill blanks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1930. A bill to exempt semiconductors from the country of origin marking requirements under the Tariff Act of 1930; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUSTAMANTE:

H.R. 1931. A bill to provide a separate tariff classification for, and to suspend temporarily the duty on, certain opal borosilicate glassware imported in sets; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DELLUMS (for himself, Mr. BILEY, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 1932. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act to establish a predictable and equitable method for determining the amount of the annual Federal payment to the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DWYER of New Jersey:

H.R. 1933. A bill to suspend for a 3-year period the duty on Resin Diaion HP 20; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1934. A bill to extend the existing suspension of duty on certain wood veneer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GEKAS:

H.R. 1935. A bill to suspend for a 3-year period the duty on m-chloroperoxybenzoic acid [MCPBA]; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GREEN of New York (for himself and Mr. RANGEL):

H.R. 1936. A bill to provide permanent duty-free treatment for certain chemicals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GUARINI:

H.R. 1937. A bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to suspend the duty on certain clock radios, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1938. A bill to extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on acet quinone base; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1939. A bill to suspend for a 3-year period the duty on finasteride and finasteride tablets; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut (by request):

H.R. 1940. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 1-(1-(4-chloro-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)imino)-2-propoxethyl-1h-imidazole; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1941. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2,6-dichlorobenzonitrile; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KANJORSKI:

H.R. 1942. A bill to suspend for a 3-year period the duty on (3R-(3-alpha(R*),4-beta)-4-(acetyloxy)-3-(1-((1,1-dimethyl ethyl)dimethylsilyloxy)ethyl)-2-azetidinone, also known as acetoxyc azetidinone; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LIGHTFOOT:

H.R. 1943. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to limit the age restrictions imposed upon aircraft pilots; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. MACHTLEY (for himself, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MAVROULES, and Mr. REED):

H.R. 1944. A bill to provide an 8-percent interim geographic pay increase for certain Federal employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 1945. A bill to amend the Foreign Trade Zones Act to renew the existing customs exemption applicable to bicycle parts, not reexported, in foreign trade zones; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REGULA:

H.R. 1946. A bill to restore the grave marker allowance for veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SCHULZE:

H.R. 1947. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1948. A bill to extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on certain unimproved wools; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHULZE (for himself and Mr. YATRON):

H.R. 1949. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain chemical intermediates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHAYS:

H.R. 1950. A bill to extend the existing suspension of duty on 3,5,6-trichloroasicyclic acid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1951. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on anthraquinone disulfonic acid sodium salt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1952. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on carbonic dihydrazide for use in water treatment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1953. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on acid violet 19; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SKEEN (for himself, Mr. RICHARDSON, and Mr. SCHIFF):

H.R. 1954. A bill to establish a commission to provide compensation to individuals who lost their land or mining claims to the U.S. Government for the establishment of the White Sands Missile Range; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SLATTERY:

H.R. 1955. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit an income exclusion for U.S. savings bonds used for the higher education expenses of a grandchild; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1956. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the unearned income of children attributable to personal injury awards shall not be taxed at the marginal rate of the parents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York:

H.R. 1957. A bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to change the rate of duty for certain bicycles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York (for herself and Mr. HORTON):

H.R. 1958. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain fine fabrics of wool or fine animal hair; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STOKES:

H.R. 1959. A bill to extend the existing suspension of duty on mixed ortho/paratoluenesulfon amides; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1960. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to construct a national training center at the National Afro-American Museum and Cultural Center and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Education and Labor.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi:

H.R. 1961. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on phenyl hydrazine; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1962. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on mandelic acid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VALENTINE (for himself and Mr. PRICE):

H.R. 1963. A bill to suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on ranitidine hydrochloride; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ZIMMER:

H.R. 1964. A bill to suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on certain thermosetting polyimide resins; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1965. A bill to suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on certain high-purity luminescent grade zinc sulfide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAVROULES:

H.J. Res. 228. Joint resolution to designate October 1991 as "National Down Syndrome Awareness Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. TOWNS (for himself, Mr. HORTON, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. TALLON, Mr. MANTON, Mr. ESPY, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. MFUME, Mr. ROE, Mr. FROST, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. SCHEUER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FISH, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. TORRICELLI):

H.J. Res. 229. Joint resolution designating July 15, 1991, as "National Minority Organ Donor Encouragement Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. APPELEGATE:

H. Con. Res. 130. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the awarding of contracts for the rebuilding of Kuwait, that such contracts shall reflect the extent of military and economic support offered by the United States in the liberation of Kuwait; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. DIXON (for himself, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. MFUME, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. MOODY, and Mr. WAXMAN):

H. Con. Res. 131. Concurrent resolution expressing support for humanitarian, refugee, and emergency relief assistance for the refugees and displaced persons of Iraq; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SOLARZ (for himself and Mr. BURTON of Indiana):

H. Con. Res. 132. Concurrent resolution supporting Turkey's inclusion in the full range of political, economic, and military institutions in Europe, including the European Community and the Western European Union; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

85. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, relative to American made steel being used to rebuild Kuwait; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

86. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, relative to the migratory waterfowl hunting days; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 127: Mr. MORRISON, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. MAVROULES, and Mr. DE LA GARZA.

H.R. 299: Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. STUMP, and Mr. BENNETT.

H.R. 304: Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota and Mr. MILLER of Ohio.

H.R. 479: Mr. HEFLEY and Mr. DOOLITTLE.

H.R. 524: Mr. TAUZIN.

H.R. 667: Mr. BORSKI, Mr. ROSE, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. CHAPMAN, and Mr. ERDREICH.

H.R. 739: Mrs. LLOYD and Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi.

H.R. 744: Mr. CLEMENT and Mr. CARPER.

H.R. 745: Mr. ENGEL and Mr. MACHTLEY.

H.R. 809: Mrs. BOXER, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, and Mr. SCHEUER.

H.R. 906: Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. WISE, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 907: Mr. ABERCROMBIE and Mr. FISH.

H.R. 977: Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. ECKART, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, and Mr. HERTEL.

H.R. 1027: Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 1028: Mr. FISH and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 1064: Mr. CRANE and Mr. JONES of North Carolina.

H.R. 1116: Mr. KANJORSKI and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

H.R. 1143: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. TORRES, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. FROST, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. MRAZEK, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. FISH, Mr. SOLOMON, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 1154: Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. EVANS, Mr. QUILLLEN, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. NOWAK, and Mr. DURBIN.

H.R. 1186: Mr. DEFazio, Mr. GINGRICH, Ms. LONG, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. ROSE, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. LEACH, Mr. SABO, Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, and Mr. VANDER JAGT.

H.R. 1187: Mr. TALLON, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. WISE, and Mrs. UNSOLD.

H.R. 1202: Mr. FROST, Ms. NORTON, Mr. WOLFE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. EVANS,

Mr. BONIOR, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. DeLAURO, Mr. FOGLIETTA, and Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York.

H.R. 1300: Mr. OWENS of New York and Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER.

H.R. 1346: Mr. DURBIN, Mr. REED, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SWETT, Mr. VENTO, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. DYMALLY, Ms. WATERS, Mr. NOWAK, and Mr. BROWN.

H.R. 1389: Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. LEVINE of California, and Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER.

H.R. 1468: Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. GIBBONS, and Mr. PACKARD.

H.R. 1497: Mr. WISE, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. ROE, Mr. BROWN, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. POSHARD, and Mrs. UNSOELD.

H.R. 1508: Mr. HUNTER.

H.R. 1516: Mr. STUMP, Mr. QUILLLEN, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. CAMP, Mr. MORRISON, and Mr. BARNARD.

H.R. 1527: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. DARDEN, and Mr. TALLON.

H.R. 1549: Mr. ROE, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. PICKETT, and Mr. ACKERMAN.

H.R. 1598: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. QUILLLEN, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. REGULA, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. OLIN.

H.R. 1652: Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. BROWN, Mr. SWETT, Mr. BACCHUS, and Mr. BUSTAMANTE.

H.R. 1711: Mr. GILMAN, Mr. SKEEN, and Mr. HORTON.

H.R. 1727: Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. MCGRATH, and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.J. Res. 87: Mr. UPTON, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. MOODY, Mr. HUTTO, and Mrs. MORELLA.

H.J. Res. 152: Mr. PAXON, Mr. CARPER, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. MACHTLEY, and Mr. McDADE.

H.J. Res. 154: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. CAMP, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, and Mr. TORRICELLI.

H.J. Res. 162: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

H.J. Res. 189: Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CAMP, Mr. CARPER, Mr. COOPER, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. FISH, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. JONTZ, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. LENT, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. MOODY, Mr. NEAL, of Massachusetts, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

H.J. Res. 201: Mr. ROE, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. MATSUI, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. HORTON, and Mr. LEWIS of California.

H. Con. Res. 77 Mr. ENGEL.

H. Con. Res. 100: Mr. ENGEL.

H. Con. Res. 113: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. STARK, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. GEJDENSON, and Mr. VALENTINE.

H. Con. Res. 125: Mr. SOLARZ.